1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

Meetings with such men, whose behavior was patterned by leisure and education beyond the means of the great majority of society, provided the lower classes with living models for emulation and opportunities to impress the young with the proper attitude of respect toward their social superiors. 618

Another institution based on the family utilized by the state was the pao-chia system. As it was constituted in the Ch'ing Dynasty (1644 to 1912) and again in the 1930's by the Nationalist Government, ten adjacent families were grouped as a p'ai, ten p'ai as a chia, and ten chia, or one thousand households, as a pao. The head of each unit was responsible for the conduct and defense of those households under him, and the head of the pao had to answer to the government for tne conduct and protection of the thousand households. 631

D. Economic Role

As the definition of the term "family" infers, it was the basic economic unit of the society. Real property such as land, houses, and workshops were owned by the family rather than by individuals. When disharmony caused the breakup of a joint family, its real property was divided among the constituent conjugal families, each as a new family claiming title to the portion of property which fell to its share. 596

The peasant, artisan, and small-merchant families were units of both production and 596 462

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

any part of it, and they would be subject to fine or imprisonment if they killed their cattle or destroyed horses. When transfer of land took place, all crops harvested were to go to those who had sown the seeds. These proposals seem moderate, and very probably they were meant to be so when they were initiated by Lin Piao, who knew that there was certain to be considerable resistance to the policy of land confiscation. However, the transition period before land reform was to be short. Lin Piao proposed that land reform in the provinces of Hunan, Kiangsi, and Kwangtung should be completed in 1951. Several other temporary measures instituted during the transition period are worth mentioning. Industrial and commercial enterprises belonging to "landlords" were in no way to be curtailed. After the estates of the "landlords" had been confiscated, they were to be given exactly the same amount of land as that given the poor peasants. And, rather surprisingly, unnecessary violence was not to be used against the "landlords" if they resisted the confiscation of property.[8]

III. ABOLITION OF THE MILITARY AND AND POLITICAL COMMITTEE

In the year 1952, a resolution changing the status and the name of the regional Military and Political Committee was passed by the Peking Government. The military governor of the region had assumed too much authority in the administration of government affairs. After the Committee had been abolished, the provincial govern-

8. Ibid., pp. 611-13.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

ments came under the direct control of the Central People's Government. There is no doubt that the elimination of the regional government as such simplified the hierarchy of administration and that it is a measure in agreement with the tradition of China as a unitary state. From that time, the provincial governments were directly under the control of the Central People's Government, but the chairmen of the provinces were allowed to continue in office until the promulgation of the Constitution. The names of the chairmen were as follows:

Province	Chairmen	Term
Honan.....	Wu Chih-p'u	1949-55
Hupeh.....	Li Hsien-hien	1949-54
Hunan.....	Wang Shou-tao	1949-52
Kiangsi.....	Shao Shih-p'ing	1949-55
Kwangtung..	Yeh Chien-ying	1949-54
Kwangsi....	Chang Yüan-i	1949-54

Because of the differences in geographical position, the varying economic conditions which prevail, and the differing characteristics of the people in the various provinces, an examination of the work of the provincial governments should be useful for an understanding of the political situation.

Chairman Wu Chih-p'u reported[9] that the peasant movement sponsored by the Communists

9. Wu Chih-p'u, "Ho-nan-sheng Jen-min Cheng-fu I-nien-lai Shih-cheng Kung-tso Pao-kao," ["Report on the Administration of the Honan People's Government during the Past Year"], Cheng-fu Kung-tso Pao-kao Hui-pien, 1950 [Compendium of Government Reports, 1950], Peking, Jen-min ch'u-pan-she, 1951, p. 828.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

modified to such an extent that its chief duties concern only the passing of budgets, the enforcing of laws, and the safeguarding of the "rights" of the citizens. Although the provincial government is an elected body and a Provincial People's Congress sits next to it, it does not resemble an American state, with its reserved powers, nor does it resemble a British borough, which operates under a special grant of powers. 635

The province under the Chinese Communist Constitution is only one of a number of administrative districts, which are comprised of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities, all directly responsible to and under the authority of the Central People's Government. Even the county and the hsiang are considered administrative districts, although they are not directly under the authority of the Central People's Government. 631

The provincial executive body consists of a governor, a number of deputy-governors, and 25-55 members of the Provincial People's Council. Although the governor, the deputy-governors, and the members of the Provincial Council are elected by the Provincial People's Congress, the commissioners, who head the twelve provincial departments -- Civil Affairs, Public Security, Finance, Grain, and the like -- are appointed by the Central People's Government, according to Article 9 of the Organizational Law of the State Council. 635

The Provincial Peop le's Congress has the following powers, according to the Chinese Communist Constitution: 635 646

1. To insure observance and execution of the r esolutions of the National People's Congress.

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Kwangtung Province.

Governor: T'ao Chu.

Deputy-Governors: Ku Ta-ts'un, Feng Po-chü, Ho Hsi-ming, Wen Min-sheng, Ch'en Ju-t'ang, Ch'iu Che, Yin Lin-p'ing

President of Provincial People's High Court: Chou Nan.

Kwangsi Province:

Governor: Wei Kuo-ch'ing.

Deputy-Governors: Ho Chung-shih, Li Jen-jen, Ch'en Tsai-li Mo Nai-ch'ün, Hsiao I-chou, T'an Ying-chi, Lu Shao-wu, Ch'en T'zu-sheng.

President of Provincial People's High Court: Hou Mu-han.

Each provincial governor, upon his election, summons the Provincial Congress and reports on the work accomplished by the previous administration as well as upon the work to be done under his administration. Then a budget for the coming fiscal year is presented to the Congress and a financial statement for the year past is approved. The Congress is expected to approve the governor's proposals. Besides convening to give routine assent, the Provincial Congress sends statements of support to the Central People's Government on special occasions, as part of the general procedure of the Provincial Congress.

B. Local Government

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The administrative districts below the provincial level include the municipality, the county, and the hsiang or chen. Urban populations live

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in municipalities and counties; the hsiang is a unit of rural or semi-rural population. Between the provincial level and the county level is the Administrative District Commissioner, whose duty as agent of the regime calls for inspection of the county governments within his assigned district. The office of the administrative district commissioner has been established on the basis of Article 42 of the principles for the organization of the local People's Congress and People's Council. Commissioners are appointed by the provincial government.

SUBDIVISIONS OF THE SIX PROVINCES

The following list gives the names of the municipalities, administrative districts, and counties of the six provinces of Central-South China as of 1955:[22]

Honan Province. Capital, Chengchou.

1. Twelve municipalities (cities): Chengchow, Kaifeng, Hsin-hsiang, Loyang, Anyang, Shang-ch'iu, Chou-k'ou, Lo-ho, Nan-yang, Hsin-yang, Hsu-ch'ang, Chu-ma-tien.
2. Eight Administrative Districts.
   a) Chengchow (District Administrative office at Ying-yang), comprising 13 counties: Ying-yang, Chung-mu, Kaifeng, Ch'en-liu, Lan-k'ao, Tung-ming, Ch'i, T'ung-hsü, Wei-shih, Hsin-cheng, Mi, Teng-feng, Kung. (Note: The word hsien is appended when speaking of counties which bear a monosyllabic name. E.g., Ch'i-hsien.)

22. Jen-min Shou-ts'e [People's Handbook, 1955] Tientsin, Ta-kung pao, 1955 pp. 245-48.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

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b) Hsin-hsiang (District Administrative office at Hsin-hsiang), comprising 15 counties: Hsin-hsiang, Po-ai, Hsiu-wu, Hui, Chi, Yen-chin, Yüan-yang, Huo-chia, Wu-chih, Wen, Meng, Ch'in-yang, Chi-yüan, Ch'ang-yüan, Feng-ch'iu;
One industrial and mining district -- Chiao-tso Industrial and Mining District.

c) Anyang (District Administrative office at Anyang), comprising 9 counties: Anyang, T'ang-yin, Chun, Lin, P'u-yang, Ch'ing-feng, Nan-lo, Nei-huang, Hua.

d) Shang-ch'iu, (District Administrative office at Shang-ch'iu Municipality), comprising 14 counties: Shang-ch'iu, Yu-ch'eng, Hsia-i, Yung-ch'eng, Shih-ch'eng, Ning-ling, Sui, Min-ch'üan, Hsiang-ch'eng, Huai-yang, Lu-i, T'ai-k'ang, Tan-ch'eng, Shen-ch'iu.

e) Hsin-yang (District Administrative office at Hsin-yang Municipality), comprising 17 counties: Hsin-yang, Ch'üeh-shan, Hsu-p'ing, Shang-ts'ai, Ju-nan, P'ing-yü, Hsin-ts'ai, Cheng-yang, Lo-shan, Hsi, Huai-pin, Huang-ch'uan, Ku-shih, Shang-ch'eng, Kuang-shan, Hsin.

f) Hsü-ch'ang (District Administrative office at Hsu-ch'ang Municipality), comprising 15 counties: Hsü-ch'ang, Ch'ang-ko, Yen-ling, Lin-ying, Yen-ch'eng, Wu-yang, Hsiang-ch'eng, Yeh, Pao-feng, Lu shan, Chia, Yü, Fu-kou, Shang-shui, Hsi-hua.

g) Nan-yang (District Administrative office at Nan-yang Municipality), comprising 12 counties: Nan-yang, Fang-ch'eng, Pi-yang, T'ung-po, T'ang-po, Hsin-yeh, Teng, Hsi-ch'uan, Hsi-hsia, Nei-hsiang, Chen-p'ing, Nan-chao.

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h) Loyang (District Administrative Office at Loyang Municipality), 15 counties: Loyang, Meng-chin, Yen-shih, I-ch'uan, I-yang, Sung, Luan-ch'uan, Lu-shih, Ling-pao, Shan, Min-ch'ih, Lo-ning, I-yang, Hsin-an, Lin-ju.

Hupeh Province. Capital, Wuhan Municipality.

1. Five municipalities (cities): Wuhan, I-ch'ang, Hsiang-fan, Sha-shih, Huang-shih

2. Six districts:

a) Hsiao-kan (District Administrative Office at Hsiao-kan) 16 counties: Hsiao-kan, Ying-shan, Ta-wu, Huang-p'o (Huang-p'i), Han-yang, Wuchang, Kan-ning, T'ung-shan, Ch'ung-yang, T'ung ch'eng, P'u-ch'i, Chia-yü, Han-ch'uan, Yun-meng, Ying-ch'eng, An-lu.
b) Huang-kang (District Administrative Office at Huang-kang) 14 counties: Huang-kang, Hsin-chou, Pao-an, Ma-ch'eng, Sheng-li, Lo-t'ien, Ying-shan, Hsi-shui, Ch'i-ch'un, Huang-mei, Kuang-chi, Yang-hsin, Ta-yeh, O-ch'eng.
c) Ching-chou (District Administrative Office at Chiang-ling), 13 counties: Chiang-ling, Ching-men, Chung-hsiang, Ching-shan, T'ien-men, Chien-chiang, Mien-yang, Hung-hu, Chien-li, Shih-chou, Kung-an, Sung-tzu, Ching-chiang.
d) I-ch'ang (District Administrative Office at I-ch'ang), 9 counties: I-ch'ang, Yuan-an, Tang-yang, I-tu, Chih-chiang, Wu-feng, Ch'ang-yang, Tzu-kuei, Hsing-shan.
e) En-shih (District Administrative Office at En-shih), 8 counties: En-shih, Chien-shih,

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Pa-tung, Ho-feng, Hsuan-en, Lai-feng, Hsien-feng, Li-ch'uan. 635

f) Hsiang-yang (District Administrative Office at Hsiang-yang), 15 counties: Hsiang-yang, Tsao-yang, Sui, Hung-shan, I-ch'eng, Nan-chang, Pao-k'ang, Fang, Chu-shan, Chu-ch'i, Yun-hsi, Yun, Chun, Ku-ch'eng, Kuang-hua. 631

Hunan Province. Capital, Changsha.

1. Nine municipalities (cities): Changsha, Heng-yang, Hsiang-t'an, Shao-yang, Ch'ang-te, I-yang, Chu-chou, Chin-shih, Hung-chiang.
2. Six districts and one autonomous district:
   a) Hsiang-t'an (District Administrative Office at Hsiang-t'an Municipality) 12 counties: Hsiang-t'an, Ning-hsiang, Wang-ch'eng, Changsha, Hsiang-yin, Yueh-yang, Lin-hsiang, P'ing-chiang, Liu-yang, Li-ling, Yu, Ch'a-ling.
   b) Ch'ang-te (District Administrative Office at Ch'ang-tse Municipality), 14 counties: Ch'ang-te, Lin-li, Li, An-hsiang, Hua-yung, Nan, Yuan-chiang, I-yang, Han-shou, T'ao-chiang. An-hua, T'ao-yüan, Tz'u-li, Shih-men.
   c) Shao-yang (District Administrative Office at Shao-yang Municipality), 12 counties: Shao-yang, Hsin-shao, Lien-yüan, Shuang-feng, Hsiang-hsiang, Shao-tung, Hsin-ning, Ch'eng-pu, Wu-kang, Tung-k'ou, Lung-hui, Hsin-hua.
   d) Ch'ien-yang (District Administrative Office at Ch'ien-yang), 11 counties: Ch'ien-yang, Huai-hua, Chen-ch'i, Yüan-ling, Hsu-p'ü, Sui-ning, Ching, Hui-t'ung, Chih-chiang, Huang, Ma-yang; one minority nationality autonomous hsien (T'ung-tao T'ung Nationality Autonomous Hsien).

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e) Heng-yang (District Administrative Office at Heng-yang), 12 counties: Heng-yang, Heng-nan, Heng-shan, Ch'ang-ning, Ling-ling, Yung-ming, Ch'i-yang, Ch'i-tung, Ning-yuan, Tung-an, Tao, Chiang-hua.

f) Ch'in-hsien (District Administrative Office at Ch'in-hsien), 14 counties : Ch'in, Lan-shan, I-chang, Yung-hsing, Kuei-tung, Kuei-yang, An-jen, Chia-huo, Lin-wu, Ju-ch'eng, Tz'u-hsing, Hsin-t'ien, Ling, Lei-yang.

g) Hsiang-hsi Miao Nationality Autonomous District (District People's Government at Chi-shou Hsien), 10 counties: Chi-shou, Hua-yüan, Yung-shun, Pao-ching, Lung-shan, Sang-chih, Ta-yung, Ku-chang, Lu-ch'i, Feng-huang.

Kiangsi Province. Capital: Nanchang.

1. Six municipalities (cities): Nanchang, Ching-te-chen, Kan-chou, Shang-jao, Chiu-chiang, Chi-an.

2. One special district directly under the jurisdiction of the provincial government - the Lu-shan Special District.

3. Five districts and one field administrative district.
a) Nanchang (District Administrative Office at Nanchang Municipality), 17 counties: Nanchang, Chin-hsien, Feng-ch'eng, Ch'ing-chiang, Hsin-yü, Shang-kao, Fen-i, I-ch'un, P'ing-hsiang, Wan-tsai, T'ung-ku, I-feng, Kao-an, Feng-hsin, Ching-an, An-i, Hsin-chien.

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b) Chiu-chiang (District Administrative Office at Chiu-chiang Municipality), 10 counties: Chiu-chiang, Hu-k'ou, P'eng-tse, Tu-ch'ang, Hsing-tzu, Yung-hsiu, Hsiu-shui, Wu-ning, Te-an, Jui-ch'ang.

c) Shang-jao (District Administrative Office at Shang-jao Municipality), 16 counties: Shang-yao, Yu-shan, Kuang-feng, Ch'ien-shan, Heng-feng, I-yang, Kuei-ch'i, Tung-hsiang, Yu-chiang, Wan-nien, Po-yang, Lo-p'ing, Fu-liang, Wu-yuan, Te-hsing, Yu-kan.

d) Fu-chou (District Administrative Office at Lin-ch'uan), 9 counties: Lin-ch'uan, Chin-ch'i, Tzu-ch'i, Nan-ch'eng, Li-ch'uan, Nan-feng, Lo-an, I-huang, Ch'ung-jen.

e) Chi-an (District Administrative Office at Chi-an Municipality), 12 counties: Chi- an, Hsia-chiang, Hsin-kan, Yung-feng, Chi-shui, T'ai-ho, Wan-an, Hsü-ch'uan, Ning-kang, Yung-hsin, Lien-hua, An-fu.

f) Kan-nan (Southern Kiangsi) (Field Administrative District). (District Administrative Office at Kan-chou), one municipality (Kan-chou Municipality), 18 counties: Kan, Hsing-kuo, Yü-tu, Ning-tu, Shih-ch'eng, Jui-chin, Hui-ch'ang, Hsün-wu, An-yüan, Ting-nan, Lung-nan, Ch'ien-nan, Hsin-feng, Nan-k'ang, Ta-yü, Ch'ung-i, Shang-yu, Kuang-ch'ang.

Kwangtung Province.[23] Capital, Kuang-chou(Canton)

1. Nine municipalities (cities): Kuang-chou, Shan-t'ou (Swatow), Chan-chiang (Kwangchowan), Fo-shan, Ch'ao-chou, Hai-k'ou (Hoihow), Chiang-men, Shao-kuan, Shih-ch'i, Pei-hai.
2. Five districts and one autonomous district:
   a) Yüeh-chung (Central Kuangtung) (District

23. [See following page.]

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Administrative Office at Chiang-men), 25 counties: Hsin-hui, Ho-shan-Kao-ming, Kao-yao, Hsing-hsing, Yün-fu, Lo-ting, Yu-nan, Te-ch'ing, Feng-ch'uan, K'ai-chien, Huai-chi, Kuang-ning, Ssu-hui, San-shui, Nan-hai, Shun-te, Fan-yü, Chung-shan, Chu-hai, Pao-an, Tung-wan, Tseng-ch'eng, Lung-men, Po-lo.

b) Yüeh-pei (Northern Kwangtung) (District Administrative Office at Shao-kuan Municipality), 18 counties: Ch'ü-chiang, Lo-ch'ang, Jen-hua, Nan-hsiung, Shih-hsing, Weng-yüan, Ho-p'ing, Lien-p'ing, Hsin-feng, Fo-kang, Ts-ung-hua, Hua, Ch'ing-yüan, Ying-te, Yang-shan, Ju-yüan, Lien, Lien-shan; one minority nationality autonomous subdistrict (Lien-nan Yao Nationality Autonomous Subdistrict.)

c) Yüeh-tung (Eastern Kwangtung) (District Administrative Office at Ch'ao-chou Munici-

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[continued from previous page]

23. At the Tenth Plenary Session of the State Council on May 31, 1955, in Peking, it was decided that the five hsien of Ch'in, Ho-p'u, Lin-shan, Fang-ch'eng, and P'u-pei, and the municipality of Pei-hai of Kwangsi Province be incorporated into Kwangtung Province. Presumably these areas were placed under the jurisdiction of the Yueh-hsi (western Kwangtung) District, but the Peking announcement failed to specify. It is to be noted that all these areas are on the coast and include some valuable seaports. The latest move in political redemarcation could conceivably have significant bearing on the streamlining of Red China's southern coastal defense. However, a comparison of maps shows that the revised Kwangtung-Kwangsi boundary closely resembles that of the 1930's.

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pality), 21 counties: Chao-an, Jao-p'ing, Nan-ao, Ch'eng-hai, Chieh-yang, Ch'ao-yang, P'u-ning, Hui-lai Lu-feng, Hai-feng, Hui-yang, Wu-hua, Tzu-chin, Ho-yuan, Lung-ch'uan, Hsing-ning, P'ing-yuan, Chiao-ling, Mei, Ta-p'u, Feng-shun.

d) Yüeh-hsi (Western Kwangtung) (District Administrative Office at Chan-chiang), 15 counties: Hsü-ch'i, Wu-ch'uan, Lien-chiang, Hua, Mou-ming, Hsin-i, Yang-ch'un, En-p'ing, T'ai-shan, Yang-chiang, Tien-pai, Hai-k'ang, Hsü-wen, Lei-tung.

e) Hainan (District Administrative Office at Haik'ou), 11 counties: Ch'iung-shan, Wen-ch'ang, Ting-an, Ch'iung-tung, Lo-hui, Wan-ning, Ch'ang-kan, Tan, Lin-kao, Ch'eng-mai, Tun-ch'ang.

f) Hainan Li and Miao Nationalities Autonomous District (District Administrative Office at Ch'ung-ch'ang in Pao-t'ing Hsien), 7 counties: Lo-tung, Tung-fang, Pai-sha, Chiung-chung, Pao-t'ing, Ling-shui, Yai.

Kwangsi Province. Capital, Nan-ning Municipality.

1. Four municipalities (cities): Nanning, Liu-chou, Kweilin, Wu-chou.

2. The Kuei-hsi (Western Kwangsi) T'ung Nationality Autonomous District) (Autonomous District People's Government at Nanning), 3 subdistricts:

a) Yung-ning (Subdistrict Administrative Office at Nanning), 15 counties: Yung-ning (Subdistrict Administrative Office at Nanning), 15 counties: Yung-ning, Pin-yang, Heng, Fu-sui, Ch'ung-tso, Ning-ming, Lung-chin, Ta-hsin, Chen-tu, Lung-an, Wu-ming, Shang-lin, Ma-shan, Tu-an, Shang-ssu.

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b) Po-se (Subdistrict Administrative Office at Po-se), 11 counties: Po-se, T'ien-lin, Ling-lo, Feng-shan, Tung-lan, P'ing-kuo, T'ien-tung, T'ien-yang, Te-pao, Ching-hsi, Lu-pien; one autonomous area (the Lung-lin Nationalities Joint Autonomous Area).

c) I-shan (Subdistrict Administrative Office at Ch'ing-yüan in I-shan Hsien), 12 counties: I-shan, Ho-ch'ih, Nan-tan, T-ien-o, Huan-chiang, Lo-ch'eng, Yung-an, Liu-ch'eng, Liu-chiang, Shih-lung, Lai-pin, Hsin-ch'eng; two autonomous areas (the Ta-miao-shan Miao Nationality Autonomous Area and the San-chiang-hsien T'ung Nationality Autonomous Area).

3. Three districts:

a. Kweilin (District Administrative Office at Kweilin), 8 counties: Lin-kuei, Hsing-an, Ch'üan, Kuan-yang, Yang-shuo, Lu-chai, Yung-fu, Tzu-yüan; one autonomous area (the Lung-sheng-hsien Nationalities Joint Autonomous Area).

b) P'ing-lo (District Administrative Office at P'ing-lo), 7 counties: P'ing-lo, Kung-ch'eng, Fu-chung, Ho-hsien, Chao-p'ing, Meng-shan, Li-p'u; one autonomous area (the Ta-yao-shan Yao Nationality Autonomous Area).

c) Yung-hsien (District Administrative Office at Yung-hsien), 11 counties: Yung-hsien, T'eng, Ts'ang-wu, Ts'en-ch'i, Pei-liu, Lu-ch'uan, Yü-lin, Kuei, Kuei-p'ing, P'ing-nan, Po-pai.

To study the operation of the local governments, including the People's Council and the People's Congress, let us begin with the status of the officials involved. Many "labor heroes" and influential

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personages in the agricultural co-operatives and mutual-aid teams have been elected to public office. In the province of Honan, a typesetter was chosen from the trade union, and 41 presidents of agricultural co-operatives were chosen to serve in the People's Congress. Women members made [562] up 28 per cent of the delegates to the People's Congress. In Tu-an County in Kwangsi Province, 635 an area of minority nationalities, 37 members of the Yao people, 17 members of the Chuang people, 563 and 13 members of the Han-Chinese were elected to serve. Nineteen of those chosen were women from the minority groups. In T'ai-shan, Kwangtung Province, 39 were elected as members of the People's Congress and 13 as members of the hsiang People's Council.[24]

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Elections in 98 per cent of the basic units of the municipalities, counties, and hsiang were to be completed by May 25, 1954. Because leaders of the Party had urged the people to exercise their right to vote, about 85-90 per cent of those eligible to vote went to the polls. The Communist propaganda agencies insist that in Shao-shan hsiang, the birthplace of Mao Tse-tung, 100 per cent of those eligible to vote did so.

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It was reported that, in the province of Kiangsi, preparations for the People's Congress begun in June 1953 were completed by March 1954. In the 82 counties and 6 provincial districts and the special district of Lu Shan (Kuling), 10,000 delegates attended sessions of the People's Congress. Those winning the maximum number of votes were

24. People's Daily, May 21, 1954.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF14 Central China AF14

"Socialist leaders" -- members of the new Democratic Youth Corps and the agricultural co-operatives, and "labor heroes." They were considered well able to act as liaison officers between the people and the government. Delegates to the hsiang People's Congress from 35 hsiang offered a total of 3,400 proposals and/or criticisms solicited from the people they represented. Most of the proposals were concerned with problems of production, and the criticisms were, for the most part, directed against behavior of the local government leaders.[25]

1. The Municipal Government. The procedure of the municipal government of Wuhan (Wuchang-Hankow) is much the same in both the pre-Constitution and post-Constitution periods. Therefore, a summary of the Representatives' Conference which met from October 10 to 15, 1952, can be used as an illustration of present practices.

At the first meeting, Li Hsien-nien, mayor of the municipality, made a report on the work accomplished during the preceding ten months and on the tasks which lay ahead. It was followed by a report on the increase of production and the increase in economy, delivered by the deputy-mayor, Wang Jen-chung, who emphasized the need of preventing waste in commerce and industry. A third report was made by another deputy-mayor, Sung K'an-fu, on democratic reconstruction and judicial reform. The whole day of October 10 was occupied with plenary meetings. On October 11, the day was occupied with committee work. October 12 was a

25. Ibid., April 7, 1954.

2:Shryock H-4, 5 (no date)1931 AF14 Central China AF14

361 history of the country and can be stated briefly. In the 1st year of Sung Kung Ti (1274), the city surrendered to the Mongols. In the 18th year of Yuen Hsun Ti (1351), the city was captured by Ch'en Yiu Liang, a Chinese in rebellion against the Mongols, the governor, Yu Chueh, his officials and family committing suicide. Two years later Ch'en was killed by Chu Yuan Chang (Hung Wu), who became the first ruler of the Ming Dynasty. In the 2nd year of Ch'ing Shun Chih (1646), Anking surrendered to the Manchu armies. In the 3rd year of Hsien Feng (1854), on the 17th day of the 1st month, the " Robbers of Kuantung ", the T'aip'ings, captured the city, which they held until the 3rd month of the 10th year of Hsien Feng, when it was recaptured by the imperialists under Tseng Kuo Fang. In the 3rd year of Hsuan T'ung (1911), Anking declared for the republic. An abortive attempt by revolutionaries some time before had failed, though the governor was assasinated.

631 Under the empire each province was divided into a number of Fu, or
634 prefectures, and each Fu in turn consisted of so many Hsien, or counties. The county seat, or Hsien city, was the small est place allowed a wall, at least in the Yangtze Valley, where small towns and villages are not so protected. There are instances of cities growing to great size without being permitted a wall, because they did not rank as Hsien. The best known are
633 Hankow and Chingtechchen.[1] Anking is a Fu city and contains six Hsien,
634 T'aihu, Susung, Wangchiang, Ch'ienshan, T'ungch'en and Huailing. The city was the seat of both Fu and Hsien officials, as well as provincial, since it served as the capital city of the province of Anhui, the Fu of Anking, and the Hsien of Huailing. It has temples to both Fu and Hsien City-Gods, which is unusual. The divisions have been slightly changed under the republic.

217 Each Hsien city publishes a sort of encyclopedia of information about
361 itself, called a Chih. The table of contents of the latest edition of the Huailing Hsien Chih are given in Appendix 2. It consists of thirteen volumes. Most of the dates and statistics contained in this paper are taken from it, and many of the essays on temples and gods. The book is not sold, and my copy was

1 [Errata: should be Chingtehchen. Cf. Errata sheet, p. 204, cat. 116--Analyst]

2: Ling & Ruey

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Chart of the position of Table showing the military organization of the Hsien

p. 161	p. 163
p. 162	p. 164

2:Ling & Ruey--148 E-5 (1933) 1947 AE5 Miao AE5
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CHAPTER SIX

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION — MIAO OFFICIALS

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(1) The Establishment of Miao Official Posts

The development of the Miao area began during the time of the juncture of the Yuan dynasty and the Ming. The geographical section of the Ming Shih /History of the Ming Dynasty/ states: "A ch'ang kuan szu /a native leader set up by the Chinese government to head the district/ was established at Wu-chai during the Yuan dynasty, and in the sixth month of the seventh year of Hung Wu /1374, during the first reign period of the Ming dynasty/ the office was continued. A ch'ang kuan szu was set up at Kan-tzu-p'ing in the sixth month of the year chia ch'en of the first Ming emperor /1359/, at the headquarters of the commander-in-chief at Kan-tzu-p'ing. Later it was abolished. In the seventh month of the third year of the Yung Lo /1405/, it was reestablished." Furthermore, the entry for Headman Hu Kuang in the "T'u szu Lieh Chuan" /Biographies of Headmen/ states: "In the third year of Yung Lo, Kung Neng and others at the Ch'en-chou military station summoned Liao Piao and others of the uncivilized Miao /i.e. those not under Chinese control/ from 35 villages of Kan-tzu-p'ing to send sons to pay tribute, and for this reason a ch'ang kuan szu was set up for Kan-tzu-p'ing, with Piao to be the official, under the jurisdiction of Pao-ching." The city of the ch'ang kuan szu of Wu-chai was the present chief city of Feng-huang hsien, but that of Kan-tzu-p'ing was also within Feng-huang, situated 70 li northeast of the chief town of the hsien. In Vol. 3 of the revised edition of Feng-huang T'ing Chih, published in the fourth year of Tao Kuang /1824/, it says: "The old city of the ch'ang kuan szu of Kan-tzu-p'ing was situated 70 li northeast of the T'ing. In the first year of the first Ming emperor /1368/, a yüan-shuai-fu /commander-in-chief's post/ was set up. In the third year of Yung Lo /i.e.

/104 cont./

1405/ it was changed to ch'ang kuan szu, with two city seats, one on the mountain top and another at the foot of the mountain. Today they have been abolished. The old city of the Wu-chai ch'ang kuan szu is the present seat of the T'ing /i.e. Feng-huang sub-prefecture/ administration, but it has been greatly expanded. During the Ming period all was under the jurisdiction of the Pacification Commissioner at Pao-ching."

Kan Ch'eng was opened somewhat later, when at the end of the Hung Wu reign period /1368-98/ a ch'ien hu suo /a ch'ien hu was an official at a military station, in charge of 1,000 soldiers; suo = office or bureau/ was established. The "Shu Wang P'ien" /historical section/ of the Miao Fang Pei Lan states: "In the second month of the thirtieth year of Hung Wu /1397/ there was set up at Chen-ch'i a military and civilian ch'ien hu bureau. Sun Ying-lung, who was then keeper of the records at Lu-ch'i, proclaimed that the tribal people of the upper five tu /hsien subdivisions/ should be divided into ten li /neighborhoods/, to be under the jurisdiction of Ch'en-chou. Ying-lung was promoted by imperial mandate to be in charge of the pacification. He selected the head ch'ien hu in charge of the ch'ien hu bureau at Chien-ch'ang, Kiangsi, to go to the capital to be given a bronze seal and given the hereditary office of ch'ien hu of Chen-ch'i. When the emperor went to the pavilion to send him on his way, he proclaimed: 'I have a single pellet of Miao territory, and I ask you to go ahead to open up headquarters for bringing the barbarians under our administration. Do what is good for them, and your descendants will enjoy the use /of the office/ without limit.' Moreover, he ordered the Board of War to select Ch'en Ya of Wu-sa military station in Kweichow and Sung Kuei of Lu-chou military station in Szechwan to be assistant ch'ien hu to go with him to assist him. He ordered the Board of Civil Office to select a head constable, and the provincial treasurer to allot for district police officers, who were granted, wrapped up an ivory tablet, paper money, and a silver belt, and entertained ceremoniously, and sent on their way. In the fifth

C 175 ● 631 563 M * 175 631 * 648 C [701]

/104 cont./ month Tuan Wen reached Chen-ch'i, established the Military Station Office, and inaugurated the system, dividing 124 native villages into ten li, making Yang Erh, the main leader, a pe fu ch'ang /head of hundred men/. The other 132 villages /105/ became a local army 'to protect the city moats.' When there were uprisings then they would be called to service; when conditions were peaceful then they would disperse as civilians. Hence the name, Military and Civilian Office" Chen-ch'i then is modern Suo-li, which is 20 li northeast of Kan-ch'eng hsien's main city.

Yung-sui was formerly under the jurisdiction of the native headman of Pao-ching, and Liu-li in it was also under the jurisdiction of Kan-chou. In the seventh year of Yung Cheng /1729/, the provincial governor Chao Hung-en and Wang Jou of Ch'en-yüan-ching tao pacified the uncivilized Miao at Liu-li and established a city at Chi-to-p'ing, called Yung-sui. (1)

1. Feng-huang T'ing Chih, Vol. 1.

C [701]

Ku-chang /hsien/ in the Ming period was the territory under the control of the three senior officials at Shin-tung-ch'i, Pe-ya-tung, and T'ien-chia-tung, under the jurisdiction of the military and civilian pacification commissioner's office at Yung-sui.

Pao-ching was formerly the territory under the control of the Pao-ching pacification commissioner.

M [634]

After the five hsien in the Miao frontier region were opened, from the Yuan and Ming dynasties to the beginning of the Ch'ing dynasty, they were under the control of native headmen. During the K'ang Hsi reign period of the early Ch'ing /1662-1722/, a gradual change was begun from native headmen to regular government officials. In the forty-sixth year of K'ang Hsi /1707/, the senior official /ch'ang kuan szu/ at Wu-chai, T'ien Hung-t'ien, being harsh and cruel, the provincial governor, Chao Shen-ch'iao, sent up a memorial

2:Ling & Ruey--151 E-5 (1933) 1947 AE5 Miao AE5
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to the Emperor requesting that he be dismissed from office and that no hereditary substitute be allowed. (2) In the forty-eighth

2. Feng-huang T'ing Chih,
Vol. 11.

year /1709/, because the Miao at Liu-li of the Chen-ch'i Office did not wish to be under the control of the native headman at Pao-ching, they repeatedly requested the change from native headman to government official, and the provincial governor, Chao Shen-ch'iao, again sent up a memorial requesting transference of control to the government. (3) In the fourth

3. Miao Fang Pei Lan,
Vol. 15.

year of Yung Cheng /1726/, the headman at Pao-ching, P'eng Yü-pin, was removed from office for being avaricious and cruel, and in the fifth year the change was made from native headman to government official. Yü-pin was peacefully settled at Liao-yang. (4) In the fifth year of Yung Cheng, the headman

4. Pao-ching Hsien Chih,
Vol. 5.

at Yung-shun, P'eng Chao-huai, personally applied for the change from native headman to government official. He returned to his native place in Chi-shui, Kiangsi. (5) San-t'u-

5. Yung-shun Hsien Chih,
Vol. 15.

chou /"three local chou"/ and Wu-ch'ang-kuan-szu /"five senior officials"/ under the jurisdiction of the headman of Yung-shun were also changed from native to government officials.

/105 cont./

After the voluntary change from the native headmen in the Miao frontier region, in each Miao village there was set up a local village chief over 100 families /i.e., a pe hu chai ch'ang, "100 families village chief"/, in order to govern the Miao and bring them under the administration of government officials. But the chiefs of the 100 families were not always Miao, sometimes Chinese being appointed to these positions. As time passed, gradually, there were rapacious, unscrupulous rogues, whose mistreatment caused disturbances, so that the unprecedented Miao rebellion took place during the sixtieth year of Ch'ien Lung /1795/. When the Miao rebellion was put down in the first year of Chia Ch'ing /1796/, it was found that the policy of governing the Miao with Chinese was wrong. The then governor-general of Hunan and Kwangtung, Pi Yüan, submitted a plan to govern the Miao with Miao. (6) The ministry's

6. See Pi Yüan: "Tsou Wu Chi Kan-chou Yung-pao Miao Jen Su /A Memorial Sent to the Throne Concerning the Bringing of the Miao People Together in Peace/" in Miao Fang-Pei Lan, Vol. 19, "I Wen Chih /Literary Archives/."

response to the memorial setting up regulations for Miao officials, Miao Chiang Chin-/106/ Yao Shan-Hou Shih I /Important Remedial Measures for the Miao Frontier Region/, has a passage, "Miao Chiang Pe Hu Chai Ch'ang Ming-Mu Ying Cho Liang Keng Ting /The Names of the Village Leaders of 100 Families Should be Decided after Due Deliberation/," stating: "According to the memorial, in the three provinces of Szechwan, Kweichow, and Hupeh, such areas as Yu-yang and T'ung-jen were all previously governed by headmen, but following their application to be put under government officials, the administrative areas of chou, hsien, and ying

/106 cont./

C 175 631 563 M *175 631 *648 [622] C [703] [701] [203] C [357] C 175 631 563 M *175 631 *648 622

were established, subject to the jurisdiction of civil and military authorities. In the Miao villages, there were established only village chiefs to govern a unit of 100 families. However, since Chinese were also permitted to fill these posts, gradually there were rapacious, unscrupulous rogues, whose mistreatment caused disturbances. It is requested that from among the Miao who have submitted, and on whom were conferred the peacock feather decoration /for merit, in early Ch'ing times/, there be selected some intelligent, aware persons, to be appointed at each ying /military station/ as native second captain /shou-pei/, lieutenant /ch'ien-tsung/, and sergeant or corporal /wai-wei/, such positions to be filled through the governor-general and governor's /tu-wu/ yamen /tu-wu ya-men/ and to be subject to the control of the civil and military authorities. When the various t'ang hsin in the Miao area have official despatches to send, they can order the said native petty officers to select Miao to question and send, and also to give them some cash and rations. When officials traveling on official business require servants, they may also recruit them from the Miao, and pay them wages according to the Chinese scales. It would appear that the 100-families village chief was originally inaugurated to discipline the Miao, but these men were unimportant and their powers limited, as that the Miao did not heed them. Moreover, among the Chinese holding such positions there were rapacious, unscrupulous rogues, whose mistreatment led to disturbances. This should naturally be explained, deliberated, and changed, so as to fix responsibility. During the recent campaign those submissive Miao who accompanied the army and won peacock feather awards are numerous, therefore from these select those who are intelligent and aware, and who have the support of the rest, and according to the customary set-up of t'u-kuan /officials governing aboriginal tribes in West China/, every Ying should have one or two men to be native second captains, under whom there should be native lieutenants and sergeants, for better control of

C /106 cont./
175 the Miao. Their number will depend upon the number of
631 villages put under control, and they shall be appointed by the
563 governor-general and governor's yamen and also be under the
M control of regional officials. If there are fights, robberies
* 175 and thefts among the Miao these native officers will be asked
631 to make the arrests. On their inspection tours, the governor-
* 648 general and governor and military officials should examine the
[622] merits and demerits of these officers and reward or punish them
[625] accordingly to demonstrate justice, following the recommenda-
tions memorialized by Governor-general Ho Lin. When the
t'ang-hsin system of communication in the Miao area has been
C abolished, official communications should be despatched ac-
[203] cording to old methods so as to avoid delay. In the regions
where the t'ang-hsin system exists as before, the local officials
/t'u kuan/ should be asked to pick out honest Miao to be given
the responsibility of delivering messages after being questioned,
to be paid wages and rations from unallotted funds, according
to the scale for t'un soldiers. When officials traveling on
C official business need servants, then order the said Miao to
[357] serve, and pay them wages according to recommendations
memorialized." (1)

1. See "I Wen Chih"
in Miao Fang Pei Lan,
Vol. 19.

M According to the despatch quoted above the Miao officials,
[622] although they were military officers such as the native shou-pei
and ch'ien-tsung, aside from their jurisdiction over the Miao
soldiers, were also given considerable authority in Miao civilian
affairs. In the tenth year of Chia Ch'ing /1805/ /107/ the t'un
land within the Miao area were placed under the control of
Miao officials. Article 8 of Pu Fu T'un t'ien Chang-ch'eng
/The Ministry's Reply concerning Regulations about the T'un
M Land/ states: "It would seem that after the Miao rebels were
[425] pacified in the present year in the various localities of Yung-sui,

/107 cont./

the Miao were greatly impressed by the strength of the Imperial army and surrendered land previously forcefully occupied by them. Also it would seem that if there was property of refractory Miao; it was confiscated. The fields were distributed among the law-abiding Miao to plant and pay rent, so that a Miao army could be raised and supported. Now the usurped land surrendered in the various villages totals more than 30,100 mu, and the land confiscated from the property of the rebel Miao totals more than 5,040 mu. These are now being separately registered, distributed for tilling for rent, and the revenues derived therefrom should be able to support 5,000 Miao soldiers. Among the 9,900 native Miao soldiers discharged over time and remaining, those able to bring up a plan to make a living have been sent back to their villages, and those who are old, weak, and poor have been given fields to till. Now 5,000 strong and healthy Miao soldiers have been selected, 2,000 of whom come from Feng-huang sub-prefecture; 800, from Kan-chou sub-prefecture; 1,800 from Yung-sui sub-prefecture; 100, from Ku-chang-p'ing sub-prefecture; and 300, from Pao-ching hsien. To collect the grain given over as rent, the Miao petty officers have selected in the various villages spots for building granaries to store away the public grain. Two or three honest Miao officers are chosen for each granary to supervise receipts and disbursements of the grain. The said 35,000 mu of arable land is estimated to be capable of yielding more than 22,000 shih of seeds of grain. It is estimated that there remain in various Miao granaries about 40 shih of seeds of grain, which will be used to fill the need for rations for the Miao soldiers in the intercalary month. The Miao officers are still ordered to report the actual receipts of rent grain every year." (1)

1. "Chün T'un" in Hunan Miao Fang T'un Ch'eng Kao /Study of the Administration of the Defense T'un of the Miao Area in Hunan/, Vol. 5, pp. 56-57.

2:Ling & Ruey--156 E-5 (1933) 1947 AE5 Miao AE5
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/107 cont./

Miao Area in Hunan/,
Vol. 5, pp. 56-57.

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Thus a Miao official was a military official having concurrent judicial and financial duties, whose power actually was equivalent to that of a t'u-szu /headman/. The only difference was that the position was not hereditary. As for the procedure of appointment, according to a reply from the Board of War in the twenty-eighth year of Tao Kuang /1848/, Miao Pei P'ieh Chi Ta /?/ Chang-ch'eng /Regulations concerning the Commissioning of Petty Officers of Miao Defense/, it is stated: "The 486 Miao officers in the five sub-prefectures and hsien of Ku-chang-p'ing, consisting of shou-pei, ch'ien-tsung, pa-tsung, and wai-wei, were recommended by the sub-prefectures and hsien to Ch'en-yüan tao for approval, and then commissioned with official seals by the governor-general, governor, and provincial commander-in-chief. According to the regulations for the promotion of Miao t'un officers, a pa-tsung is considered by the tao and then appointed by the Board; the wai-wei is appointed directly by the tao, and when the pa-tsung becomes due for promotion to ch'ien-tsung, his commission must be confirmed by the governor-general and governor, and when the ch'ien-tsung is promoted to shou-pei, his record must be examined by the commander-in-chief. Today, in the appointment of Miao petty officers, even wai-wei have to be commissioned by the governor-general and governor, hence there is a great deal of red tape involved. It is recommended that the Miao defense petty officers can be selected according to the regulations governing the t'un petty officers of the tao troops /piao, "banner"/. Hereafter the Miao wai-wei and pa-tsung are to be changed to be appointed by the tao, the Miao ch'ien-tsung to be appointed by the provincial governor with official seal, and the shou-pei to be appointed by the governor-general. The Board of War has found that the previous procedure of appointing Miao officials, through joint deliberation of the provincial governor-general, governor, and commander-in-chief is /108/ too involved,

C /108 cont./
175 and in order to simplify it the recommendations in the memorial
631 of the said governor-general should be followed." From this it
563 may be seen that in the beginning, the appointment of a Miao
701 official was regarded as a serious matter. A petty officer such
M as a wai wei had to be commissioned by the governor-general
*175 and governor.

631 (2) The Organization of Miao Officials
*648
622 With regard to the organization of Miao officials at that
701 time, it differed somewhat in the five hsien and sub-prefectures of the Miao region. Feng-huang sub-prefecture had four ying /battalions/: the middle ying's two Miao shou-pei /second captains/, four ch'ien-tsung /lieutenants/, six pa-tsung /sergeants/, and 20 wai wei /corporals/ were in charge of 96
M villagers, totaling 2,680 families, consisting of 6,230 men
[162] and 3,479 women. The left ying's two Miao shou-pei, three ch'ien-tsung, six pa-tsung, and 15 wai wei are in charge of 63 villages, totaling 2,387 families, consisting of 5,795 men and 4,673 women. The right ying's four Miao shou-pei, seven ch'ien-tsung, 13 pa-tsung, and eleven wai-wei were in charge of 179 villages, totaling 4,191 families, comprising 9,710 men and 6,090 women. The front ying's three shou-pei, six ch'ien-tsung, 12 pa-tsung, and 14 wai wei were in charge of 191 villages, totaling 3,985 families, comprising 8,466 men and 5,162 women. The above eleven shou-pei, 20 ch'ien-
M tsung, 37 pa-tsung, and 60 wai wei, totaling 128 Miao petty
[162] officers, were in charge of 529 villages, 13,243 families with 30,201 men and 19,404 women, a total population of 49,605. From the various families 2,000 Miao soldiers were chosen, 400 of them being soldiers receiving rations. (1)

1. Feng-huang T'ing Chih, Vol. 11.

M Kan-ch'eng was also divided into four ying — the middle,
[162] left, right, and front yings. The middle ying's one Miao

/108 cont./

shou-pei, two ch'ien-tsung, three pa-tsung, and six wai-wei were in charge of 15 villages, with 425 families, comprising 981 men and women. The left ying's one Miao shou-pei, two ch'ien-tsung, four pa-tsung, and eight wai-wei were in charge of 86 villages, totaling 1,784 families with 5,992 men and women. The right ying's one Miao shou-pei, one ch'ien-tsung, four pa-tsung, and five wai-wei were in charge of 18 villages, with 701 families, comprising 1,095 men and women. The front ying's one Miao shou-pei, one ch'ien-tsung, two pa-tsung, /109/ and six wai-wei administered eleven villages, consisting of 430 families, with 993 men and women. The above four Miao shou-pei, six ch'ien-tsung, 13 pa-tsung, and 25 wai-wei, totaling 48 Miao petty officers, controlled 130 villages, 3,340 families with 7,061 men and women. Moreover, 800 Miao soldiers were recruited from the various families. (1)

1. Kan-chou T'ing Chih, Vol. 7.

In the organization at Yung-sui, they were known as li, not ying. The whole region was divided into 12 li, each li having one shou-pei. The Upper Fifth Li had one Miao shou-pei, one ch'ien-tsung, two pa-tsung, three wai-wei, 15 fighting soldiers /chan ping/, and 85 guard soldiers /shou ping/, controlling 840 families, with 4,192 men and women. The Lower Fifth Li had one Miao shou-pei, one ch'ien-tsung, two pa-tsung, six wai-wei, 15 fighting soldiers, and 129 guard soldiers, over 446 families with 1,440 men and women. The Upper Sixth Li had one Miao shou-pei, three ch'ien-tsung, four pa-tsung, nine wai-wei, 22 fighting soldiers, and 129 guard soldiers, over 992 families with 4,101 men and women. The Lower Sixth Li had one Miao shou-pei, two ch'ien-tsung, seven pa-tsung, nine wai-wei, 29 fighting soldiers, and 129 guard soldiers, in control of 1,307 families with 6,386 men and women. The Upper Seventh Li had one Miao shou-pei,

/109 cont./

three ch'ien-tsung, six pa-tsung, eight wai-wei, 61 fighting soldiers, and a guard force of 154, controlling an area of 726 families with 2,767 men and women. The Lower Seventh Li had one Miao shou-pei, three ch'ien-tsung, six pa-tsung, 12 wai-wei, 48 fighting soldiers, and a guard force of 133 men, governing 1,109 families with 4,313 men and women. The Upper Eighth Li had one Miao shou-pei, one ch'ien-tsung, no pa-tsung, four wai-wei, nine fighting soldiers, and 61 guard soldiers, governing 302 families with 1,298 men and women. The Lower Eighth Li had one Miao shou-pei, two ch'ien-tsung, five pa-tsung, seven wai-wei, 48 fighting men, and a guard force of 135 men, controlling 595 families with 1,650 men and women. The Upper Ninth Li /110/ had one Miao shou-pei, three ch'ien-tsung, eight pa-tsung, 14 wai-wei, 32 fighting men, and a guard force of 138 men, governing 2,337 families with 9,413 men and women. The Lower Ninth Li had one Miao shou-pei, three ch'ien-tsung, six pa-tsung, 14 wai-wei, 32 fighting men, and a guard force of 138 men, governing 1,480 families with 7,264 men and women. The Upper Tenth Li had one Miao shou-pei, three ch'ien-tsung, eight pa-tsung, 21 wai-wei, 19 fighting men, and a guard force of 131 men, governing 1,128 families with 4,529 men and women. The Lower Tenth Li had one Miao shou-pei, three ch'ien-tsung, five pa-tsung, ten wai-wei, 18 fighting soldiers, and a guard force of 82 men, governing 843 families with 3,600 men and women. The above 12 Miao shou-pei, 28 ch'ien-tsung, 57 pa-tsung, and 115 wai-wei were set up in the second year of Chia Ch'ing /1797/ when the 100-family system was abolished. These lower officials went back and forth, controlling the scattered Miao in the various li. The guard force of 1,800 men was set up in the tenth year /1805/ and its men were retained from the Miao soldiers of the disbanded t'u t'ang /?/. The 384 fighting men were appointed in 1805 and picked from among the guard soldiers. (1)

1. Yung-sui T'ing Chih, Vols. 6 and 15.

/110 cont./

C 175 ●631 563 701 The fourth, sixth, seventh, and eighth tu /subdivision of a hsien/ in Pao-ching each had a Miao shou-pei, nine ch'ien-tsung, 12 pa-tsung, 31 wai-wei, and 300 Miao soldiers. (2)

M *175 631 *648 622 701 [162]

2. Pao-ching Hsien Chih, Vol. 5.

The Miao officials appointed at Ku-chang-p'ing included one shou-pei, two ch'ien-tsung, four pa-tsung, 12 wai-wei, and 100 Miao soldiers, controlling 58 Miao villages. (3)

3. Ku-chang-p'ing T'ing Chih, Vol. 2.

Regulations concerning Miao officials were set up in the second year of Chia Ch'ing (1797), and were still in existence when the authors were carrying out their investigations in the Miao area in 1933. The four yings — front, left, right, and middle — at Feng-huang have been made into eleven yings due to the presence of eleven shou-pei. The subdivisions of Pao-ching formerly called tu are now called ch'ü, but the structure remains the same.

C 631 563 701 [169] M 701 631 *648 622 Since the Miao rebellion during the Ch'ien Lung reign period /1736-95/, the authorities have prohibited Chinese from entering Miao country. Furthermore, since the Miao dreaded seeing Chinese officials, then the Miao shou-pei, ch'ien-tsung, pa-tsung, and wai-wei were set up with the responsibility of controlling the Miao. In cases when the Miao were involved in such affairs as fights or theft, these petty officers were charged with the responsibility of apprehending the offenders. For the official despatches to be sent it was necessary to rely on them to get the messengers, and the pressing for rents and grain were also under the Miao officials' control. Moreover, the Miao petty officials were asked to submit seasonal affidavits as to whether there were Chinese entering the Miao villages.

[Text continues on p165]

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The following table shows the results of our investigations: /111/

Hsien	Ying	Name of Native Head	Guard Station
Feng-huang	Upper Middle Ying	Lung Fu-shou	Mao-tu-t'ang
	Lower Middle Ying	Wu Tsung-ch'ing	Hsin-tung-p'ing
	Upper Left Ying	Wu Fang-ming	Pao-mu-ying
	Lower Left Ying	Wu Hsiu-ch'ing	San-kung-ch'iao
	Right Ying	Lung En-te	Ya-pao-chai
	Upper Right Ying	Lung Feng-wu	Lung-chüeh-tung
	Right Ying	Wu Shao-hai	Chuang-chi-chai
	Lower Right Ying	Lung Tsung-chieh	Ta-t'ien
	Upper Front Ying	Shih Chao-pin	Hsin-chai
	Middle Front Ying	Wu Ch'ing-te	T'ien-p'ing
	Lower Front Ying	Wu Cheng-ying	Ku-sang-ying
Total		11	
Kan-ch'eng	Middle Ying	Wu Chia-chu	San-ch'a-p'ing
	Left Ying	Yang Sheng-pao	Ch'ü-chia-chai
	Right Ying	Shih Yung-chi	Hsi-ch'üeh-chai
	Front Ying	Yang Tsai-chen	Meng /?/ Ch'e
Total		4	

/Upper left quarter/

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/Lower left quarter/

Ku-chang	Lung-pi-tsui Ying /Dragon Snout Ying/	Lung Ch'ing-nung	Nung-pi-tsui
Total		1	
Pao-ching	Fourth Ch'ü	Wu Chung-ch'ing	Pe-ho-t'ien
	Sixth Ch'ü	Hung Yung-liang	Hu-lu-chai
	Seventh Ch'ü	Shih Ch'ing-sung	Pi-tzu-chai
	Eighth Ch'ü	Liang Kuang-yung	Shui-t'ien
Total		4	
/112/ Yung-sui	Upper Fifth Li	Lung Sheng-hsin	Tung-k'a-chai
	Lower Fifth Li	Shih Wei-hsin	Ch'ien-ch'ang-chai
	Upper Sixth Li	Shih Ming-yüan	Pan-li-chai
	Lower Sixth Li	Shih Tsung-huang	Chia-ming-chai
	Upper Seventh Li	Lung Ch'ang-yao	Chien-yen-chai
	Lower Seventh Li	Wu Ting-k'uei	La-wu-chai
	Upper Eighth Li	Wu Ch'eng-chang	Ta-pai-wu
	Lower Eighth Li	Lung Kuo-han	Ya-pao-chai
	Upper Ninth Li	Ma Ch'ang-shun	Pai-ta-k'ou
	Lower Ninth Li	Shih Tuan-ch'u	Wei-ch'eng-chai
	Upper Tenth Li	Shih Chin-yüan	Pai-pu-mei
	Lower Tenth	Wang Kuo-ch'ang	Pai-liao-chai
Total		12	
Grand Total		32	

CM
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701

Central China AF14

/112 cont./

/Upper right quarter/

Number of Petty Officers and Soldiers					Total Numbers		
Ch'en-tsung	Pa-tsung	Wai-wei	Fighting Soldiers	Guard Soldiers	Petty Officers	Soldiers	Total Ying Complement
2	4	8	30	150	14	180	194
2	3	9	30	140	14	170	184
2	4	6	30	190	12	220	232
1	3	8	80	200	12	280	292
2	5	9	55	152	16	207	223
2	2	6	54	114	10	168	178
2	4	6	43	136	12	179	191
1	2	4	58	91	7	149	156
2	5	10	17	182	17	199	216
1	3	5	2	65	9	67	76
3	5	9	1	180	17	181	198
20	40	80	400	1,600	140	2,000	2,140
2	2	6	48	157	10	205	215
2	7	10	40	191	19	231	250
2	4	3	40	154	9	194	203
		6	32	138	6	170	176
6	13	25	160	640	44	800	844

/112 cont./

Central China AF 14
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/Lower right quarter/

2	4	12		100	18	100	118
2	4	12		100	18	100	118
1	1	2	8	42	4	50	54
3	5	9	19	61	17	80	97
3	4	15	21	79	22	100	122
2	2	5	12	58	9	70	79
9	12	31	60	240	52	300	352
1	3	3	14	81	7	95	102
1	3	6	14	81	9	95	104
3	4	9	28	162	16	190	206
2	7	9	54	121	18	175	193
3	4	8	56	168	15	224	239
3	6	12	66	176	21	242	263
1		4	9	68	5	77	82
2	4	7	38	91	13	129	142
3	8	12	36	142	23	178	201
3	6	14	30	142	23	172	195
3	8	21	17	139	32	156	188
3	5	10	18	49	18	67	85
28	57	115	380	1,420	200	1,800	2,000
65	126	263	1,000	4,000	454	5,000	5,454

/112-cont./

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The policy of having Miao officials to govern the Miao has been in practice now for 140 years. At the time of the original separation of the execution and administrative functions between the Chinese and the Miao, the idea of Miao regulating the Miao could be said to have been aimed at the abuses of the time. But now after a hundred and some tens of years, the Miao have gradually been sinicized. Formerly, there was the difference between the civilized and uncivilized Miao, but today they have all become civilized. The policy of separate administration for the Miao and the Chinese has been informally discarded. Consequently, the regulations for Miao officials should be abolished. But, since the Republic, the Miao officials are still able to exist, largely because Chinese officials have been profiting by taking bribes for filling official posts. On the other hand, since the Miao officials get their positions through paying bribes, they go to great lengths to make extortions from the Miao people. The Miao people detest the Miao petty officials more than they do the Chinese officials. Moreover, today, the various hsien in the Miao area have been changed to the system of hsiang /villages/ and chen /towns/, each governed by a head, known as hsiang chang or chen chang, respectively. In view of this change, Miao officials have become superfluous. It is hoped that the authorities in the region will be able to do away with them soon.

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CHAPTER SEVEN

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[712]

T'UN FIELDS

(1) Successive Changes in T'un Defense

Trouble with the Miao in western Hunan began in the Ming dynasty. But because of using an administrative policy of blockade against Miao country, the 270 years under the Ming

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C 175 563 701 M [701] captain /shou-pei/ assisting him. Moreover, at the two military stations /wei/ of Ch'en and Yüan, the frontier guard officers and men, amounted to 6,600 or more, and the annual disbursement to the Yüan-chou treasury for paying the troops was more than 30,089 /sic/ liang of silver, that to the Ma-yang, Ch'ien-yang, and Kan-chou military rations granaries and the autumn government rations at Chen-ch'i-so were 31,890 or more. At this time, the lieutenant colonel /tsan-chiang Tu-ling/ directed matters at the top, the majors /yu-chi/ and second captains /shou-pei/ attended to things at the middle level, and the guard stations /ying-shao/ carried out defense duties at the lower level. Furthermore, fearing the difficulty of communications in times of trouble, it was arranged for the sake of convenience as follows: "For operations involving under 3,000 men, decisions may be made on the spot, but for operations involving more than 3,000 men, the decision must be made after consultation with the military defense officials. As the number of soldiers increased and generals became more strong, the border regions became more quiet and peaceful. In the

C 175 563 712 M * 648 * 175 C ● [631] forty-third year Wan Li /i.e. 1615/, the Military Defense Ts'an Cheng, Ts'ai Fu-i, because the guard stations being spread out and the Miao roads rugged, it was difficult to prevent spying, applied for an appropriation of 40,000 or more gold for the construction of a frontier earth wall, starting from T'ung-jen and going down to Pao-ching guard station, along mountains and extending in all more than 300 li, so that frontier defense could be made somewhat more /114/ secure. In the second year of T'ien Ch'i /i.e. 1622/, a provincial governor was set up at P'ien-yüan.... The then pei tao fu shih /assistant commissioner of defense?/ Hu I-hung at Ch'en Yüan despatched Major Teng Tsu-yü from Chen-ch'i-so to Hsi-ch'üeh-ying to build an additional 60 more li of frontier wall." (1)

1. Miao Fang Pei Lan, Vol. 15.

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During the Ts'ung Cheng reign period /1628/ /the end of the Ming dynasty/, the Miao rebelled, demolishing the guard stations and leveling the border wall. The "Great Wall" to blockade Miao country disappeared. The 7,800 guard troops /shou ping/ in the Miao area of the Ming dynasty were reduced to 1,600 men at the beginning of the Ch'ing dynasty. When the rebellion of Wu San-kwei was pacified and all was peaceful again, there was another reduction of 500 men, leaving 1,100 men. Military strengh was slight and the defense system was relaxed. Further, following the change from native headmen to Chinese officials, and the use of Chinese as the head of every hundred families, intercourse between the Chinese and the Miao was no longer prohibited. In the twenty-ninth year of Ch'ien Lung /i.e. 1764/, in view of the Miao having undergone acculturation for a long time, they were allowed to intermarry with the Chinese. The original idea was to change the Miao by teaching, but with the passing of time evils developed, when rapacious Chinese under the pretext of trade entered the Miao area and seduced crafty Miao to enter into thievery. Unlike soldiers they entered Miao country for personal reasons and mistreated the Miao. The Miao made a pretext of these guest men's exploitations and encroachments on their land and banded together to make trouble, and brought about the great rebellion during the Ch'ien Lung /1736-95/ and Chia Ch'ing /1796-1820/ reign periods. After the rebellion was put down, the Manchu court realized that the time was yet inopportune to change the Miao by teaching, and the blockade policy was once more used. The various hsiens along the Miao border were heavily garrisoned for protection.

C 175 563 701 M 701

Cheng-kan-chen /Chen-kan Brigade/ was set up at Fenghuang, headed by a brigade general /tsung ping kuan/, controlling four ying /battalions/ —middle, right, front, and left, with three majors, one captain /tu-szu/, four second captains /shou-pei/, eight lieutenants /ch'ien-tsung/, 19 sergeants /pa-tsung/, 23 corporals /wai-wei/, 14 supernumeraries /e-wai/, and a total of 3,389 soldiers.